

# CELEBRATION OF LEE CENTENNIAL IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY



Parade passing along Franklin Street yesterday, on way to Lee Monument, where impressive exercises were held.

held a joint meeting in the hall of the Lee Camp, on Broad Street.

Patriotic addresses were delivered by able speakers, and altogether it was one of the most enjoyable and instructive meetings of a day long to be remembered.

Taken as a whole, the services and exercises in this city yesterday in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the greatest soldier of modern times and the idol of the South, were in every way fitting, and it is probable that if the great chieftain who was thus honored could have had the making of the program and the arrangement of the exercises he would have elected to have given them the simplicity that prevailed in all that was done and all that was said.

## GOVERNOR SPEAKS IN SOUTHWEST

Roanoke Not Behind Any Community in State in Observance of Lee Centennial.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ROANOKE, VA., January 19.—St. John's Church was crowded long before the hour set for the Lee services, which were conducted by Rev. W. H. Milton, the rector. The two favorite hymns of General Lee, "How Firm a Foundation" and "For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest," were sung, and the anthem "Come Unto Me," by the vested choir of the church.

General Lee's farewell address to his men was read by Dr. Milton, after which he made the memorial address. The solemn and impressive church services were followed at the Academy of Music by one of the most brilliant celebrations ever witnessed in the city. The beauty and fashion of the city were in full force. William Watts Chapter, Daughters of Confederacy, of this city; Southern Cross Chapter, of Salem; William Watts Camp of Confederate Veterans, of this city, and Hupp-Laverie Camp, of Salem, and Albemarle Johnston Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, were out in large numbers. All the organizations wore their badges, and the stage-boxes were beautifully decorated with colors of the Confederacy.

The Roanoke Machine Band first gave a concert that lasted from 7:30 to 8. Shortly before 8 Governor Swanson entered, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause, mixed with rebel yells. Old Confederates occupied seats on the stage with him, while on either side and before him were boxes filled with beautiful women.

The exercises opened in camp style, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Kelster, Captain J. V. Hooper, commander of William Watts Camp, presiding. The roll of the camp was called by Captain S. L. Crute, the adjutant. Captain Hooper then introduced Hon. S. H. Trout as master of ceremonies. Mr. Trout introduced ex-Senator James P. Woods, who presented Governor Swanson.

The Governor first expressed the great pleasure it gave him to address the people of Roanoke, especially in exercises that were commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, declaring that he was the foremost of all sons of Virginia. He then described Lee as a father, patriot, citizen and soldier, and exhibited his promise and achievement in perfecting the relations of life. He said the main distinctive force that controlled Lee's life was devotion to duty and strict adherence to what he considered to be noble under all circumstances and conditions.

This characterized him on the supreme hour of victory, and in the agony of defeat at Appomattox, he said it was the same motive that controlled Lee, when he refused to take command of the Federal army and gave his sword to Virginia, the same spirit that controlled him when he refused to leave Virginia and accept honorable employment with a great salary, but preferred to serve his State and country as a simple teacher. Lee's character was so firmly planted that malice or detraction had not been able to point to a single little act or ignoble deed. He said that Lee's colossal figure increased in proportion with each succeeding year as the greatest military genius of the world.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech Mr. E. W. Speed, representing the Sons of Veterans, presented the medal which was awarded to the writer of the best essay on the causes that led to the war, which was offered by the Daughters of the Confederacy, to Miss Hattie French.

Crosses of honor were then conferred on the following veterans: Messrs. J. J. Adams, T. B. Barksdale, H. G. Brown, Gilly L. Bush, Andrew Jackson Davis, Virgil Daniel Norborn, E. J. S. Hargis, W. J. Jones, Wm. H. Layman, H. S. Layne, M. A. Luck, Robert Morris, W. C. Overby, M. V. Obenchain, M. Matheny, J. W. Scott and M. J. Vineyard.

Adjutant Crute read the list, and as the name was called a young girl placed the cross on the breast of the veteran. A cross was also given to Mrs. William Gordon Robertson, her father having been a gallant Confederate soldier. The presentation was made by Colonel Thomas Lewis.

## LITTLE WORK IN HOUSE.

Adjourned After Routine and Passing Private Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.—The House today, after passing a number of bills, under unanimous consent took up consideration of bills on the private calendar, and adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday, when memorial addresses will be made on the life of the late Senator Bate, of Tennessee.

## SERVICE WHERE LEE WORSHIPED

Impressive Exercises at St. Paul's Church Witnessed by Great Gathering.

BISHOP RANDOLPH SPEAKS

Life and Character of Southern Chieftain as Viewed by Well-Known Churchman.

The Lee centennial exercises at St. Paul's Church yesterday were attended by a great outpouring of people, filling the auditorium of the house of worship to its utmost limits.

The Lee family pew, occupied by General R. E. Lee during the war, is in the left aisle, about half way up, just opposite the Lee memorial window. This pew was occupied by Captain R. E. Lee, son of General Lee, with his wife and two daughters. In front of him were Colonel Robert E. Lee, of Fairfax, and his mother, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee; Miss Mary Lee and Dr. G. Bolling Lee and a party of immediate friends.

The whole central aisle was reserved for Confederate and other organizations, who formed in the lecture-room and moved to the church in a body. These included the Hollywood Memorial Association, the Oakwood Memorial Association, the Hebrew Memorial Association, and the junior organizations of these orders, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans; George E. Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans; Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, with other Confederate veterans not members of organized camps, and R. E. Lee Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Seats were also reserved in the center for General W. R. Cox, General Eppa Hunton, Colonel Theo. H. Carter, Colonel T. M. Talcott and Colonel Walter H. Taylor. On the right were Hon. Carlton McCarthy and the various State and city officials, and the Misses Stewart, also the joint committee in charge of the exercises—Mrs. Kate Pleasant Minor, Mrs. T. A. Cary, Mrs. C. W. Brock, Miss Mattie P. Harris and Mrs. James R. Werth.

The side aisles and galleries were crowded with people of all denominations, all creeds and all strata of society, who came out to honor the name of Lee.

The entire church was draped in evergreens, while the most conspicuous decoration was a magnificent Confederate battle flag thirty inches by thirty-six, the background of red roses, the St. Andrew's cross, composed of thirteen stars, represented by pure white roses. The letters "S. C." for South Carolina, were conspicuous against the vivid red background in the upper angle of the cross. The staff was wrapped with red and white silk ribbon.

The emblem presented in behalf of the State of South Carolina in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Legislature in session at Columbia last Thursday.

The address was placed at the base of the Lee Monument during the afternoon, and was forwarded to Lexington last night.

The Lee Memorial window was draped in evergreens presented by the members of Lee Camp, and a wreath presented by the Stewart family, who presented the window to the church.

Professor Reinhardt was in charge of the musical part of the service, which was strong and simple, the great hymns being made prominent by the absence of choral or special anthems.

The professional hymn, led by a large chorus, was "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and was sung by the entire congregation with great heartiness.

In the chancel were Rev. Dr. Forsyth, rector of St. Paul's, who conducted the service; Bishop George A. M. Randolph, of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, the speaker of the day; Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, chaplain of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, and Rev. Dr. James Power Smith.

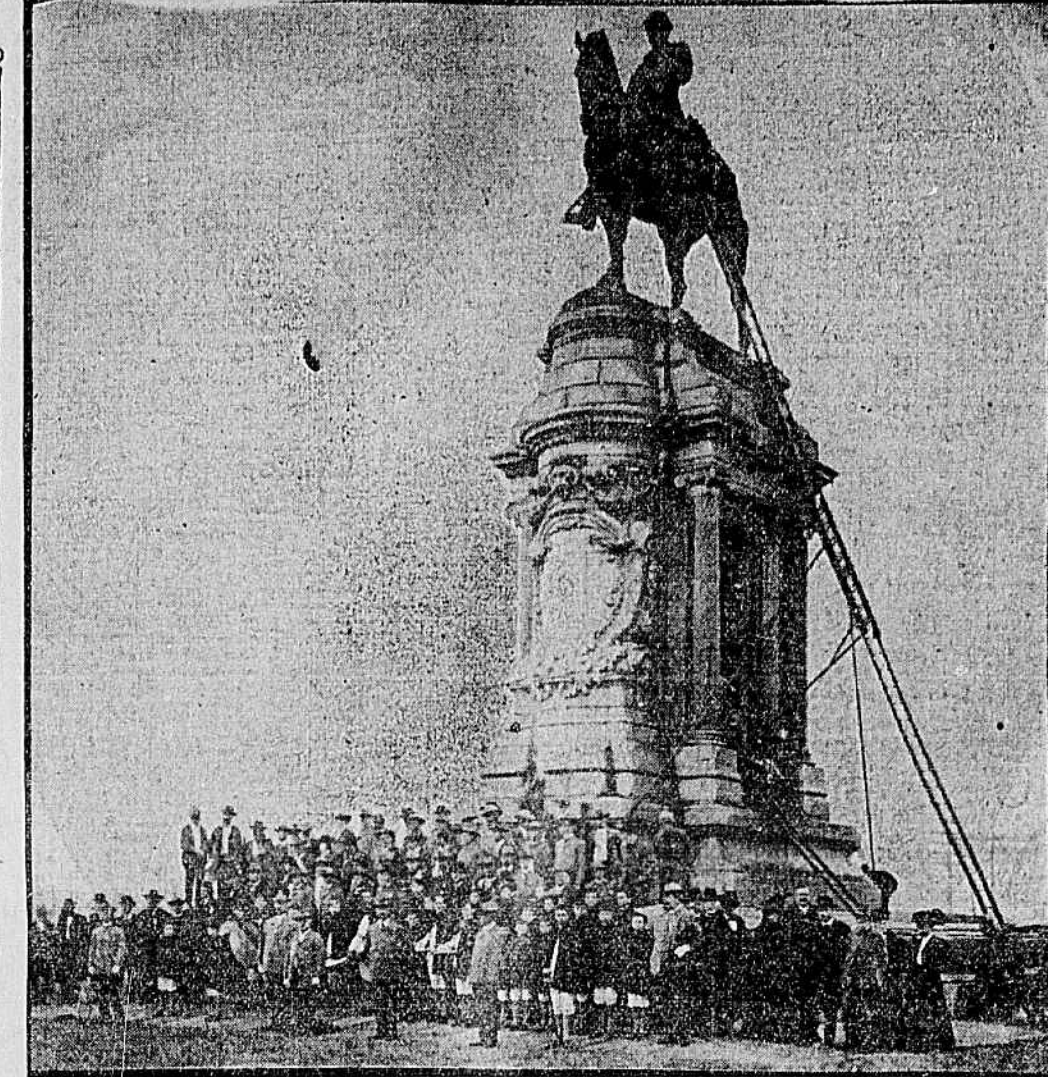
Following the processional, Dr. Forsyth read the opening sentence, which was regarded as peculiarly appropriate.

"I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so rest in the spirit: for they rest from their labors."—Rev. xiv, 13.

Then followed the prayer by Dr. Forsyth, the general confessional of the Episcopal service, followed by the declaration of absolution or remission of sins, which ends with the Lord's Prayer. Dr. J. William Jones lead the congregation in reading the three Psalms on the program—the first, fifteenth and the twenty-fourth—was followed by the reading of the lesson from the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. The whole congregation united in singing the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation." This hymn, which is known to have been General Lee's favorite hymn and which was often sung at his headquarters during the war, was used at all the centennial services throughout the South yesterday, thus giving them a feature in common.

Character of Lee.

After the Creed, which was repeated in



Scene at Lee Monument during exercises there yesterday. The wreaths had just been placed on the monument when this picture was taken. To the right of the group of veterans are standing several members of the Lee family.

union, Dr. Forsyth led in the prayer, using three collects from the "book annexed," the new prayer-book, which has not as yet come into general use. These three prayers were considered particularly appropriate, and the responses were general. Following the prayer came the hymn:

"For all Thy saints, who from their labors rest,  
Who Thee by faith before the world confessed,  
Thy name, O Jesus, be forever blessed.  
Alleluia."

Rev. Alfred Magill Randolph, Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, made the address in memory of General Lee. Bishop Randolph spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and held the attention of the great audience throughout.

The address was a masterful tribute to the character of Lee, and in striking passages showed in what the character of a truly great man consists, and then proceeded to indicate how fully the life of Lee came up to the standard of nobility in state doing, closing with the apostolic benediction on those present.

The recessional hymn was "Rise Crowned With Majesty, Imperial Salem Rise."

Bishop's Tribute.

Bishop Randolph's sermon was in part as follows:

"When I look out over this great audience I cherish a feeling of gratitude that services on this anniversary occasion are held over a wider area to-day than ever before. I am thankful to-day for the great manhood of Lee, a manhood that has been recognized throughout the world. Great manhood is a virtue that serves the country as in the case of Lee, more in what the man is than in what he does. In character consists the perennial element of service.

"It is a faculty of human nature that all have, and it is the hero, a feeling of intense admiration as though I might have done that deed. We see in the hero the noble and pure of human life."

"There is a great deal of pessimism in the present day. In politics, in business, in the wild scramble for money and for pleasure we hear only of the lower side of human character. From the acts that dishonor the Senate to the petty fraud of the town council, human nature is held down to a level of spiritual mediocrity. A great man is given us from time to time that all the world may catch the light of his character, and so elevate our ideals of human nature."

"The poets lift us out of the slough of our ordinary nature. They show us the things of higher levels. Reading these ideals, we grow weary of the sins and dishonors and failures of those around us. The poet takes us into the realm where honor reigns, where conscience is king, where we are taught to

'speak no slander; no, nor listen to it; this is the stainless honor of a human life.'

"The reverence of the name of Lee has steadily grown through sectional mist and fanatical passion. The critics at first mistook ignorance and passion and hatred for love of country. Time reveals the truth of the matter. We take no cognizance of time. Time educates. Time reveals the stuff out of which character is woven. The people are always learning. They learn slowly. Intellect alone is not a claim to greatness. It is the use which a man makes of his intellect and his natural gifts that constitute his claim to greatness.

"Take the case of Lord Bacon, the great high priest of science, one to whom the scientific world owes more than to any other mind in the world. And yet Bacon possessed a double nature, was a time-server, a flatterer. As Pope said of him in stinging lines, 'One of the wisest and one of the meanest of his race.'

Spirit of Commander.

"Symmetry of proportion is a law of all the works of God. The heart must balance with the judgment, and coordinate with intellect and soul. A great man must be one who essentially loves right and hates wrong. It is this that lifts him above the temptations of the world, and the temptations of the devil, and the temptations of the flesh. A great man must have a great cause to bring out the best that is in him. A great cause brought out Luther and the reformers. All of us in the stirring times of war and strife were doing our duty, who tried to live with conscience void of offense towards all men.

"A great man is called of God for the world's sake. His motto must be duty—incarnate sacrifice. A truly great man must have a hold upon God, must see things not as the world sees them. He must be patient in adversity. If intellect and genius be added, he is but so much the greater.

"An army, its men, its captains and generals, with the campaign of a year, that other men, the invincible years, have no historical sketch of our matchless chieftain. I repeat to you this morning the prayer of an old soldier after the surrender: 'God bless General Lee for our children's sake, and keep his memory green.'

"There is one feature in estimating his character that history cannot unfold. We can only catch a glimpse here and there of his boyhood. Youth dreams dreams and sees visions. There are silent years the biographer cannot see when God is training him for the work he has to do. When he emerges, the invincible years show that he has been gaining a victory over inclination, over passion, and over duty.

"General Lee had a Christian mother and a Christian home. While this is an age of education, it still remains that at the last the homes of the people are the making of the forces of character. A nation's hope and responsibility for the

future rests upon the homes. The world calls for great men, but without Christian homes they will not be forthcoming. It is to the mothers of the nation that we must look for our heroes.

"When we go back to Lee's boyhood these are the lessons which his youth teaches us. His education was at the great military school of our country. We see him in the years of peace a figure in the little army of his country. In the war with Mexico his genius comes at once to the front in the great science of engineering. The commander of the army in the war with Mexico speaks of him in speeches and official dispatches as his right arm. In the years of peace following the war with Mexico we see him at some lonely army post, or as superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, serving his country with the best efforts and the best years of his manhood. During all this time he 'spoke no slander; no, nor listened to it.' It was one of his points of greatness that he kept his tongue from evil and his lips from speaking guile."

"In this war has some advantages over peace. War has its evils, but peace has its evils also. Richmond was full of petty discord, of political intrigue, of petty slander and personal advantage. There was little profanity in the Army of Northern Virginia and little of slander and intrigue. If war has its evils, peace has its temptations.

Military Heroism.

"At the outbreak of hostilities Lee was summoned to Washington as commander of the United States forces. General Scott, the commander-in-chief, spoke of him as the one man in the army who would win fame as the greatest of soldiers. Mr. Blair, who offered him the command, quoted Lee as saying: 'I look upon secession as anarchy. If the four million slaves of the South belonged to me I would free them all rather than divide this country of ours. Nevertheless, how am I to draw my sword against my native State, Virginia?'

"When his army friends argued with him: 'You admit secession to be unwise,' he replied: 'What is a Union supported only by force of arms? My people are in trouble, and if they call on me I must go.'

"A character like his turns to the right like a needle to the pole. He has been compared by historians to the great Duke of Marlborough, and there are striking points of similarity in their military genius and audacity. King James made Marlborough, from a court page he was elevated by the king to the command of great armies. And yet when the zenith of William III. rises, Marlborough the time-server, is treacherous to James, and offers his services to William. And later, when efforts seem to be tending to the return of James to the throne, Marlborough writes a letter, again offering to sell his services to the Pretender."

"Another parallel made is to Wellington, who was not such a soldier as either Marlborough or Lee, but a true gentleman. 'We have the picture of Lee at Arlington pondering the problem of his life. First he writes a letter to General Scott resigning his commission in the army of the United States. This letter is a green spot in the literary desert of army and official correspondence, and shows the feeling and pathos of the

Group of notable people at celebration, showing Miss Mary Custis Lee, standing beside Lieutenant-Governor Elyson.

## MARTIAL HONORS ARE PAID TO LEE

Brilliant Military Pageant Is Followed by Decoration of Monument.

ARTILLERY BOOMED SALUTE

Battalions of Seventieth Regiment and Blues, Veterans and Ladies in Parade.

The military pageant in honor of the centenary of the birth of General Lee and the ceremonies at the monument were a feature of the day's commemoration. The brilliant uniforms, the martial tread, the inspiring music and the stirring throb of drums, followed by the deep-toned roar and reverberation of the Howitzers' gun, all combined to lend interest to the military feature.

The unfavorable conditions for such a march detracted much from the beauty and the pleasure of the occasion, but the bright sunshine which banished the murky clouds that had hung over the city, improved considerably somewhat. Thousands of people along Franklin Street viewed the passing parade, and from every window of residences along the route, fair faces beamed at the passing procession, and feminine feet beat time to the lively march music.

Formation of Parade.

The procession was formed on Grace Street at Sixth, the veterans of Lee and Pickett Camps taking station on Sixth, north of Grace, headed by the Covenanter Drum and Pipe Corps. This band, composed of twelve members, in white uniforms, with blue caps and blue caps, and they made a decided impression.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion, commanded by Major E. W. Bowles, formed on Grace Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, while the First Battalion of the Seventieth Regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, C and F, commanded by Major C. Gray Bossieux, the ranking military officer, formed on Grace, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, headed by Jardella's Band.

Adjutant-General Charles J. Anderson, chief marshal, with about a dozen aids, including Major W. McK. Evans, Colonel F. M. Boykin, Captain Joseph Lee Masurier, Messrs. E. G. Leigh, Jr., Bolling W. E. Mather, Dr. E. E. Grant, Colonel W. O. Skelton and others, directed the formation and movement of the parade.

The First Battalion of the Seventieth Regiment, preceded by the band, marched past the Blues Battalion, the men of the latter being at "present arms," and took the head of the procession, the Blues wheeling into line just behind them, while following them came the Covenanters in their striking uniforms heading the uniformed veterans of Lee and Pickett Camps, commanded by their respective commanders.

In rear of all were the carriages, only two of which, containing Miss Lee, Captain R. E. Lee, Jr., and Colonel R. E. Lee, third, and ladies representing

situation. Leaving Arlington and the old Lee comes to Richmond and enlists for the war, giving his services to his native State.

"The idea is prevalent to-day in many quarters that we should not bring before our young men the military heroism of our great men.

"Some of the greatest Christians of the world have been soldiers. The faith and the same communion is found in either army, though separated by war conditions. Armies are at war, not individuals. Personality of the soldier is lost, while spiritually they may be at one with each other. Nations are part of the system of the world as God made it. The church recognizes war as necessary. If a war of conquest is wrong, then it must necessarily follow that a war of defense must be right. Councils of arbitration may be of use; but in the last resort nations will reserve the right to appeal to arms.

"The ideal of Christianity is peace, but that is given as a vision, and the time is not yet. There are scriptural prophecies which portray a distant future of wars and rumors of wars, and the end is not yet. Christianity limits the suffering of wars, but it does not condemn the suffering of wars; but it does not condemn the suffering of wars.

"If you have read, as your children will read far more than we have, that book of Dr. Jones, you will remember the letters of Lee, in which he refers feelingly to the wounded, and to the prisoners. Dr. Jones' 'Life of Lee' entirely refutes the charges that have been made in this connection and show the pre-eminent humanity of the man.

"An army is an aggregate of force which a general works with his brain, and in the thick of the fight he cannot stop to think of the individual, even if that individual be his own son."

Did Not Lose Hope.

"In his last campaign, from the battle of the Wilderness to the battle of Cold

the memorial associations and other organizations. The following organizations participated:

Major G. Bossieux, commanding First Battalion, Seventieth Regiment, and Lieutenant Russell E. Norvell, adjutant.

Company A, Captain E. M. Hardy, thirty-five men.

Company B, Captain A. W. Miller and Lieutenant Spence and thirty men.

Company C, Lieutenant Loving and twenty-seven men.

Company F, Captain J. H. Stone, Lieutenants Kindervater and Herbert and thirty men.

Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Major E. W. Bowles, commanding; Lieutenant T. G. Correll, adjutant; Lieutenant G. Glazebrook, quartermaster, and Lieutenant J. Palmer Bright, surgeon.

Company A, Captain Palmer; Lieutenants Hazen and Mahoney and forty men.

Company B, Captain R. Page Burwell; Lieutenants Leary and forty-five men.

Up Grace Street to Fifth the column moved, then turned into Fifth, and proceeded to Franklin, and thence westward along Franklin Street to the monument. The band played lively airs, and the drum and bugle corps contributed to the march rhythm as the column swung along. The Blues wore their elegant full-dress uniforms, and, as always, made a very striking appearance. The four companies of the regiment wore the dress uniform consisting of blue blouse and trousers and the service legging.

At the Monument.

Arriving at the monument circle, the pageant turned toward the southwest and encircled the splendid equestrian statue, Merce's masterpiece, the marshal and veterans marching with bare heads as they made the circuit. The veterans entered the inclosure and formed line to the eastward of the monument, the Covenanters being within the inclosure and to the north of the statue. The First Battalion of the Seventieth took position in the inclosure, facing the monument, while the Blues Battalion, in similar order, took position to the southwestward of the circle. The band marched around the monument playing "The Fourth of July March," and later took position to the eastward of the statue.

The selections played by the band were religious or patriotic, and included, "Lead, kindly Light." When the strains of "Dixie" were heard there was a wild cheer, which was echoed by those gathered in windows and on roofs near by.

A detachment from Truck Company No. 1, preceded by the band, and placed ladders ascending the monument, by means of which the decorations were placed upon the statue. These consisted of a beautiful wreath from the State of South Carolina, which was suspended from the sword hilt, while resting against the pedestal below and on the east side of the monument were two exquisite pillows, each fastened in the form of a Confederate battle flag, the Southern Cross, in blue and white.

Fired Salute.

The ceremonies incident to decorating the statue consumed some time, and it was just as they were being concluded and the infantry were turning away that the artillery, a section of the Howitzers with one of the new guns, stationed on a knoll to the north of Broad Street, and westward from the monument, roared their salute of thirteen guns. A large crowd was attracted by the sound of the firing, the location of the gun being until then unknown to most of those present.

The ceremonies concluded, the procession was reformed and returned to the respective armories and headquarters. The ladies and members of the Lee family went directly to the former residence of General Lee on East Franklin Street.

Harbor, his genius and his physical powers were at the highest tension. During all this campaign, when he was facing practically a new army every day with his own company in thinning ranks, he prayed every day for the wives and children of his soldiers. His letters, published recently by his son, Captain R. E. Lee, Jr., show how in all this campaign he pleaded with the authorities for all the soldiers that could be gathered. There is no nobler passage in history than the surrender of Lee, when eight thousand surrendered to one hundred and twenty thousand.

"Lee's final address to his soldiers, directing them to accept no arbitrament of war, to go home and obey the laws of the country, and reminding them of the God who had protected them, portrays the character of the man."

"In the academy of Lexington, where his later years were passed, his public men of all creeds and political beliefs gather around his tomb. Lee did not die of a broken heart, but stood the storm of defeat in years of usefulness to the coming manhood of his country. His latter years were greater than those of Napoleon, greater than those of Wellington, greater than those of Washington. His judgment was retained to the last, his hope, his belief in humanity, and his Christian charity. He was hopeful in his home and lived a blessing to his home. He was hopeful in all the activities of his life, in his relations with the students of the institution over which he presided. He was a man who lived by the weight of apathy or spiritual indifference."

"I think of General Lee as he was to the last—the incarnation of hope, he appears. He heads the boundless host that lead the way to the city of our God."

About 20,000 people live in the crater of an extinct volcano in Japan. They dwell contentedly in this little town, surrounded by a vertical wall 80 feet high, rarely making a journey into the outer world, and practicing farming a little community by themselves.